FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1853. [NO. 1906.]

Headquarters 34th Reg't N. C. Militia,
Pleasant Plains, Nov. 20, 1853.

BY virtue of an order from Brig. Gen'l A. D. McLean, I will, on Saturday, 24th Dec. next, at Jas. R. McAlister's, the usual place of parade, hold an election to fill the vacancie in the Colonelcy and Lieutenant Colonelcy of this Regiment, created by the resignation of Col. Thos. Irwin and Lieut. Col. K. Murchison.

ANGUS SHAW,
Major Commanding.
30-2tpd]

The friends of Capt. Eldridge Stewart will support him for the office of Lieut. Colonel, Election on 24th Dec'r next.

Nov. 28, 1853. 50-2tpd

The friends of Lieut. Col. K. Murchison will support him for the office of Colonel. Election on 24th Dec'r next.

Nov. 28, 1853. 50-2tpd

NINE YOUNG LIKELY AND VALUABLE

NEGROES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as Commissioner, and in pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Moore will sell on the 24 day of January next, at the residence of Wiley Roberts, dec'd, near Evansville's Mills and in said county, on a credit of six months, NINE young likely and valuable NEGROES, principally young men and women just about grown. Three of the men are first rate waggoners. The sale is to be made to effect a division of property, and the present owners do not expect to purchase.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Commissioner.

Nov. 21, 1853. 50-6t

New Goods.

THE subscriber has received his entire stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods—Amongst his stock will be found—

Shoes and Boots, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. Also, Bonnets and Hats, Groceries, Crockery-ware and Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, Tobacco and Bacon, Bagging and Rope, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which he offers at the lowest prices, or in exchange for Cotton, which he will buy at all times. He would say to his customers that it is as sensible to pay as it is to buy; he would say to those that are on his books that he will expect payment before the first day of Jan'y next; and those of older date than Jan'y, 1853, if they fail to pay within the time mentioned, they need not think hard if they have to pay cost on their papers.

JOHN McINNIS.

Floral College, N. C., Nov. 19, 1853. 46-6t

FOR SALE.

A NEW well built FERRY FLAT, 55 feet long, and 10 wide. For terms apply to

MRS. C. EVANS.

Nov. 19, 1853. 46-3td

New Store and New Goods.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of FINE GOODS, which will be sold cheap. He is confident that he can and does sell Goods as low as any Retail Store in the country. His stock is large and well assorted.

Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of every description.

For Gentlemen:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Salem Jeans, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

—ALSO—

Crockery, Glass, Jug, Tin and Copper Ware; Drugs, Dyes, Medicines; Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Osnaburgs; Carpenters and Blacksmiths' Tools; Sugar, Coffee, and a great many articles not enumerated.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. B. JORDAN,
Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

Nov. 26, 1853. 50-8t

HARRINGTON'S

Male and Female School.

THE second Session of this School will open on the 9th day of January next, and close the 24 of June. From the highly flattering patronage which it has received, the subscriber has been induced to employ an Assistant in the Male department, and the public may be assured that the sons of those who may patronize this School shall receive every attention necessary to insure rapid progress and a thorough knowledge of their studies. But as mental without moral instruction is often deleterious, Lectures of a christian character will from time to time be delivered before the whole body of students.

Pressed by the solicitation of numerous friends, the subscriber has resolved to establish a Female School of high character. He is desirous of obtaining some 12 or 15 young ladies as boarders, for whom he is preparing and will soon have completed ample accommodations. He promises nothing extra fine, but will supply to his boarders lights, bedding, fuel and washing, large and well ventilated rooms, and a *plenty* of *good wholesome food*, at $6 50 per month, or if paid in advance, $50 per Session.

For the satisfaction of parents, Reports respecting department and progress of students will be sent out twice during the Session.

The Academies, newly erected, occupy an elevated and healthy position, in the *west leaf piney*, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy," on the Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road running to Evans's Mills. The neighborhood is moral, healthy, and intelligent.

Board, lights, washing, bedding, and fuel included, can be had near the Academies at from $45 to $50 per month.

Tuition in the Male Department.

English,	$8, $10, $12 50, and $15	per Session.
Languages,	$15	" "

Tuition in the Female Department.

English,	$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 00	per Session.
Music,	(extra) 17 50	" "
Drawing,	" 5 00	" "
Needle work,	" 5 00	" "
French,	" 5 00	" "
Painting,	" 5 00	" "

As to qualifications, the subscriber would respectfully refer the public to the Faculty at Chapel Hill.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans's Mills, Nov. 21, 1853. 50-8t

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal salary to a *first rate* and highly accomplished Female Instructer. Address, CYRUS HARRINGTON,

Evans's Mills, N. C.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

GERMANTON, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 1st Thursday of January. The Principal is assisted by thoroughly educated and experienced Teachers. Every effort will be made to preserve the good morals of the students, and to give *thorough* instruction in all the branches of a Classical or English education. The Institute is provided with an Apparatus which cost $700, a Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbering 7 or 800 specimens, and Libraries of about 1500 volumes. Board $7 per month, including room, fuel, washing, and servants' attention. Tuition 7, 10 and 15 Dollars per Session; incidentals from 50 cts. to $1. For further particulars, address

Rev. G. M. EVERHEART, Principal.

Dec. 1, 1853. 50-6td

WANTED,

100,000 SHINGLES, Juniper or Cypress, for which the HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid, on delivery to me, at my Store on Gillespie street.

R. MITCHELL.

Nov. 19. 46-6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1853.

THE MESSAGE.—Very much to our surprise, no copies of the President's Message were sent to this place, as usual for some years past, in advance of its delivery. After finding this to be the case, we telegraphed to Raleigh for a copy, but learned in reply, that none had been sent there, and *none to any place south of Richmond, Va.!* We leave it to the admirers of President Pierce to account for this gross slight to the whole South. All the rest of the country seems to have been thought by the Postmaster General of sufficient consequence to receive it, for we see it stated that six special messengers left Washington on Friday morning, to carry it to various parts—the time being stated to get it, as usual, almost to New Orleans. Considering that it is sent without expense (for we understand these special messengers of the Department travel free,) we cannot see why the South was thus treated. It is not calculated to remove the indignant feelings prevailing in this part of the South against the Postmaster General for curtailing our mail facilities, whilst in other parts of the country they are increased.

CONGRESS

Both Houses assembled on Monday last, in the presence of large audiences in the galleries of both. Of the N. C members all were present, viz Mr. Badger in the Senate (the other seat vacant,) and Messrs. Ashe, Clingman, Craige, Kerr, Particular, Rogers, Ruffin and Shaw.

42 Senators were present. Mr. Atchison of Missouri, elected President pro tem. at the end of the last session, took the chair. Sixteen new members were sworn in, and other routine matters attended to.

In the House 217 members were sworn in. Linn Boyd of Ken was elected Speaker, by 113 votes, to 55 for Chandler of Penn., 4 for One of S. C., 6 for Haven, 11 for Campbell, 7 for Ewing, and 11 others scattering. [Mr. Clingman voted for Mr. Ashe.]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We regret that we had not an opportunity of hearing the Address of Thomas J. Robinson, Esq. before the Agricultural Society, yesterday. Friends who were present speak of it in enthusiastic terms. The Society ordered it to be printed.

We understand that three gentlemen have headed a subscription with $100 each, to get up a County Fair.

A STEAM ENGINE OF FAYETTEVILLE MANUFACTURE.—The enterprising proprietors of the Iron Foundry in this town have made and have now in operation, a Steam Engine of 12 horse power, and purpose (see their advertisement) to make others to order.

MORE REVELATIONS.—The Washington Union gives most conspicuous place to a furious attack on Mr Dickinson and the "Dickinson democracy", which it copies from the N. Y. True National Democrat. It says that they "demand the removal of the Cabinet, and the appointment of others more acceptable to them, as the sole condition on which they will cease to oppose the administration. And adds,—

"He [Mr. Dickinson] was a candidate for the presidency, and his son-in-law spent some time in Washington before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, laboring to organize a party in his support; and he himself went into the convention as a delegate, and headed a party in the delegation who were bitterly opposed to Mr. Marcy, and defeated his nomination. It was well understood that if Mr. Dickinson and his partisans had united in sustaining Mr. Marcy, he would have received the unanimous nomination of the convention. It will be remembered that on the morning before the nomination of Gen. Pierce, the delegation from Virginia voted for Mr. Dickinson, and that he, in a speech that was much applauded, declined the nomination upon the ground that he and the rest of his colleagues were acting with him were pledged to General Cass. It is not well known, but it is nevertheless true, that whilst he was making that speech his son-in-law was beseeching the Virginia delegation to continue voting for him, his speech notwithstanding, with assurances that, in that case, the friends of General Cass from other States would vote for Mr. Dickinson, and thus secure the nomination. It is not generally known, but it is also nevertheless true, that Mr. Barbour and others, disgusted at what they believed to be duplicity and finesse on his part, refused to vote for Mr. Dickinson a second time, and brought forward General Pierce. It is also well known that, failing to procure his nomination for the presidency, the partisans of Mr. Dickinson got up a subscription urging Gen. Pierce to make him Secretary of State, and that, failing in this, he and they have continued to carry on an active and bitter war against the administration."

Are not these Locofocos, by their own showing, a nice set of fellows? Burke says that Pierce was intriguing for the nomination for months, and all was arranged beforehand; yet when it came upon him he was dreadfully surprised and distressed! Dickinson affected to decline the nomination, whilst his son-in-law (with his consent it is evidently intended we shall believe) was telling the delegates that his father-in-law was merely shamming, playing off a trick to secure the nomination, which he effected to decline! And to crown all, his present opposition to the Administration is solely owing to Pierce's refusal to make him Secretary of State!

Well, we are not prepared to deny the truth of any of these heavy charges. The Locofocos know one another better than we know them.

By the settlement of the Methodist Church controversy, through Judge McLean as umpire, the Church South is to receive $251,000—$191,000 in cash, and $60,000 in debts and presses.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Henry Beatty, a youth aged about 15, was accidentally shot through the body with his own pistol, at Clinton, on Saturday last, and lingered until Monday afternoon, when he died. He was the only son of Mrs. Eliza J. Beatty, of that place, and of the late Mr. Henry Beatty, formerly of this town.

THE WASHINGTON UNION ON THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.—The article in the Union, which we noticed in our last, has excited universal attention, and created a powerful sensation. The N. Y. Express says of it,—

"The Union article, upsetting the Baltimore Platform, excites interest everywhere, gratifying the Fire-eaters and Free Soilers beyond measure, but offending all others interested in that "Platform." What the "Evening Post" said at the time, that the Platform was never fairly adopted, turns out to be true."

Subsequent numbers of the Union, particularly that of Sunday last, follow up the attempts to bring together again the broken fragments of the party, by a shout of cooeing—what Sam Slick would call "soft sawder"—and by arguing that no "principle" was involved in the Compromise measures of 1850! No principle indeed! Why the whole Presidential contest of last year turned upon that very point—that was almost the only "principle" spoken of, written, and printed, in the campaign which brought Gen. Pierce into power. And he it was who was to maintain the Compromise, above all other men. If it be not a "principle" that the provision of the Constitution giving the South the right to reclaim fugitives shall be faithfully carried into effect by law, what is a "principle"? If there be no principle involved in the admission of California,—no principle in the institution of slavery itself—its maintenance or abolishment—we would like to know it. We have supposed that these things were not mere matters of expediency, mere ephemera, but entered into the very elements, the first principles, of the Union of these States. But listen to the Washington Union:—

"There were differences of opinion amongst the delegates, but they felt that "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle," and upon this conviction they resolved to unite. They differed in opinion as to the details of the compromise measures; they differed in opinion as to the institution of slavery; but still it did not follow necessarily that they differed in principle. It should be remembered that the Compromise was made up of a series of measure. To some of them one portion of the delegates objected, whilst they approved of others. On the other hand, some other delegates approved the measures so condemned, whilst they condemned the others so approved. Again, other delegates approved the whole series of measures. There were differences of opinion as to the details but they involved no principle."

Did the Union speak such a language as this during the Presidential campaign? Far from it. If it had—we will not say that Pierce would have been defeated, for it is not easy to fix limits to what Locofocoism will stand, (apart from the spoils,) without flinching—but we do say that many who now feel that they were grossly deceived would have had no cause to complain at this present attempt to fritter away the whole force, and binding efficacy, and pledged permanency, of the Compromise by which the Union was saved in 1850.

And for what is the Union thus laboring to break down the safeguards of that Compromise? Why to reconcile a large section of its party to the showering of offices and honors by the Pierce Administration upon the very men who in 1850 were laboring to destroy the Union rather than have any connection with slave States!

And this Administration, so taking to its bosom the Van Burens and their associates—finds its warmest support in the South! The fact may well excite astonishment.

BAD SIGN.—We notice in the National Intelligencer the following article from the N. Y. Evening Post of Thursday.

The Charleston Mercury in the following sentence jerks away a great deal of truth:

"The South has gained nothing but a loss by this law. It was a stupid blunder on the part of Southern statesmen. The value of the slave lost is eaten up in capture fellows, while hatred to the institution abroad and opposition to it at home are increased by its *hard features* and the *barbarous enforcement of them.*"

This (adds the Evening Post) is precisely what we have said, more voluminously, many times since the compromise measures were passed.

The Charleston Mercury is the leading organ of the secession Democracy now in power in nearly all the Southern States: the Post one of the most influential supporters of the Administration at the North. Both opposed the Compromise measures and both are making war upon the fugitive slave law, the only practical benefit derived by the South from the Compromise! Add to this, that the Union, the official organ, has just declared, by authority we suppose, that the Democratic party and the Baltimore platform *do not approve* the Compromise measures; that the influence of the Federal Government has been promptly executed in New York, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to put down the Union and elevate to power the disunion democracy, and who can doubt that another slavery agitation is the object of the Administration and its party? The repeal of the fugitive slave law would repeal the Union, and the friends of the President North and South are paving the way for both objects.

William H. Seward on the Baltimore Platform.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of Saturday says: "Gov. Seward is among the distinguished arrivals. He declared to-day, with a significant smile, that he is wholly converted to "the President's policy," and that he is perfectly willing to take his stand upon the Baltimore platform as now construed by the Union."

EXCITING TRIAL FOR MURDER AND SUICIDE OF THE CRIMINAL IN COURT.

In our last we had only room for a brief notice of the horrible catastrophe at Washington, N. C. From the Whig of that place we copy the following further particulars:

The Rev. George W. Carawan was arraigned at Hyde Superior Court for the murder of C. H. Lassiter in that county in Nov. last. On the prisoner's affidavit the trial was removed to Beaufort.

The trial commenced on Wednesday, the 23d ultimo, in the Superior Court, before Judge Bailey, and was brought to a close on Wednesday, the 30th, having lasted just one week. The counsel for the State were, Geo. S. Stevenson, (Solicitor,) E. J. Warren and D. M. Carter, Esqs; and for the defence James W. Bryan, F. B. Satterthwaite, W. B. Rodman, and R. S. Donnell, Esqs.

After the examination of witnesses and the arguments of counsel, the case, at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, was given to the Jury, who had been charged strongly in favor of the prisoner by the Judge, who required them to reject entirely the testimony of the principal witness for the State. The Jury, however, had only been in consultation about thirty minutes when the Court was re-assembled and the Jury summoned before it. The Judge then told the Jury that he had called them back to correct an error into which he had fallen in his charge in regard to the law applicable to the attempted impeachment of the main witness for the State; which law the Judge then fully explained, and said that it did not require them, as he had first charged, to reject the testimony of that witness, but allowed them to weigh it and give it the consideration which they might think it entitled to. The Jury again retired.

The testimony given on the trial is very voluminous, and is to be printed in pamphlet form. The Whig gives the following synopsis of it, which was written (but not published) before the verdict was rendered:

"Carawan is fifty-six years old, and for many years has been a popular preacher in the Baptist Church—a man of strong will, exercising a powerful influence over his friends, and feared as much as hated by his foes. Lassiter was a quiet young man engaged in the business of teaching. Some months before the murder Lassiter boarded in the house of Carawan, and a quarrel arose between them, Carawan alleging that Lassiter was too familiar with his (C.'s) wife. Carawan talked very freely among his neighbors on the subject; said that L. ought to be shot; that shooting was too good for him, and that he and L. could not both live in the same neighborhood, &c., and finally tried to get out a peace warrant against L., alleging that he had attempted to take his life. He went on in this way for some time, when L. sued him for slander, laying the damages at $2,000. A few hours after the writ was served on C., Lassiter was killed.

"He had finished a school on Rose Bay, and on Monday, the 15th of November (1852) started on foot, with a carpet-bag in his hand, to go to the Lake, where he had engaged another school. About 3 o'clock P. M. he passed C.'s house, on his way to the Lake. Shortly after he passed, C. left his house and went across the field towards the woods which lie between the house and the spot on the road where L. was killed, his wife following, with a gun wrapped up in her apron. She returned to the house immediately—Carawan not until sundown. That night he was gone, the witness could not tell how long; he was not at home when the witness went to bed. Tuesday he remained at home, but on Wednesday, a rainy day, he took a hoe and went into the woods, and was gone several hours. Thursday, before L. was missing, (the people on the Lake thinking he was at the Bay, and the people on the Bay thinking he was at the Lake,) C. went to one of the neighbors and inquired if he had seen any thing of L., stating that his (C.'s) family had seen him pass his house on Monday with a package of clothes, and he was thinking he had run away. Friday evening, when told that the people were searching for L., he expressed great surprise that he should be missing; never had heard anything of it. Saturday morning the search for L. still going on, he wrote to a friend to come and see him, that L. was missing, supposed to be killed; and added that he (C.) was at home all day Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and that he could prove it by Carawan Sawyer, (the main witness on the trial for the State,) his nephew, a boy who was living with him.

"The body of L. was found Saturday evening in the dismal back of C.'s house, in an open spot which was surrounded with briars, underbrush, &c., and was covered with moss. The moss over the grave had been carefully removed, the grave dug, just large enough to hold the body, the body pressed into it, the grave filled up even with the surrounding earth and pressed down, and the moss carefully laid back upon it. The moss leaving no trace of a foot-print, there was no sign that any body had ever been there except that the moss over the grave had faded a little, and about a handful of fresh dirt was near it, and a dead limb of a tree had apparently been recently disturbed, the bark, which had evidently just fallen off it, lying in one spot and the limb in another. The men who were searching for the body had stopped in this lonely spot to rest, having given up the search for the day, when these appearances attracted their attention, and the body was found.

"L. was killed by gunshot wounds. Several shot were taken from the body, three from the heart. There were three sizes of shot found in the body, and in one of the barrels of C.'s gun found in his house just such shot, and of three sizes, were found. That night Carawan left Hyde county, telling his nephew (Carawan Sawyer) that if he staid there he should be hung; that he should send for his family, and he (Sawyer) must go with them. Sunday morning he landed from a canoe at Durham's Creek Mills, in Beaufort county, about thirty miles from his home, telling the man who rowed him over that he was after a piece of land which another man was trying to buy, and that was the reason of his hurry, and charging him to keep his movements a secret.

"From this time till his arrest at night in his house, in January following, the State did not show his whereabouts. But, from letters received by the sheriff of Hyde from Tennessee, it seems he had been in that State preaching under the assumed name of John Forbes.

"After his imprisonment in Hyde county jail he tried to get a friend to hire the witness Sawyer to go away. He had offered this same witness, before the body of L. was found, a negro if he would swear he (C.) was home all day Monday the murder was committed. And whilst in Hyde jail he wrote to a friend (the letters were produced in Court) to get Sawyer out of the way. He had given, he said in one of the letters, Mary (his wife) $500 to get Sawyer off; if that would not do, give him $1,000; and if that would not do, he (this friend) must get rid of Sawyer, 'by hook or by crook,' and not suffer his (C.'s) neck to be broke.'"

The above are the main facts brought out by the mass of testimony on the trial. The defence set up for the prisoner was that three of the witnesses (including Sawyer) had sworn falsely; that they had committed wilful and deliberate perjury; that it was impossible for Carawan to have gone through the woods after Lassiter passed his house quick enough to have cut him off; and the danger of convicting a man of murder on circumstantial evidence was learnedly, ingeniously, and elaborately dwelt upon. But the Whig states that the general—it might say unanimous—opinion of those who heard the trial is that Carawan was guilty of the murder. He, however, maintained his self-control throughout, even when the clothes worn by Lassiter when he was killed were exhibited in court, pierced with bullet holes and stained with blood. He is thus described in the Whig:

"Carawan is as fine a looking man as one would find among a thousand—tall, admirably built, with a massive head, showing, with enormous animal passions, large intellect. These passions have destroyed him, having given himself all his life to their unbridled sway. His wife, apparently about his own age, and his three children have been with him during the trial, accompanying him to and from the court-house and jail. It is a melancholy sight."

A letter from Washington to the Newbern News says, that on the requirement of the prisoner's counsel the Jury was polled.

"This was a proceeding of intense and harrowing interest to the prisoner. He fixed his large and piercing eyes upon each juror as he audibly pronounced the word GUILTY, until the clerk called the name of Benjamin Robinson, the last juror, and the one that he was certain was firmly fixed in his mind in his favour, and when he said guilty, his countenance underwent a change. The Judge then ordered the verdict to be recorded formally. The Judge then said there would be a recess of the Court for one hour, thereupon the prisoner, Messrs. Stevenson and Warren being immediately in front of him, and distant from him only seven or eight feet, rose and drew a pistol from his bosom and thrusting his arm between the heads of Messrs. Bryan and Satterthwaite and taking deliberate aim at Mr. Warren, fired his pistol, the ball striking Mr. Warren immediately over the heart, cutting the cloth of his coat, and glancing off upon the padding on the breast of his coat—as quick as lightning he drew another pistol and planting it with great coolness and fixedness of purpose to the side of his head, he fired, and the ball passed through his head, he dropping on his seat in the prisoner's dock, with his arm hanging over the railing, and his brains oozing out from his head. Mr. Warren was not injured much, the ball having glanced, and producing only a slight contusion on his breast. The prisoner lingered for a short time and then expired. One of the officers of the Court seized his pistol arm as he was about to shoot himself, and if he had have had strength enough to have divertei it, the ball would, in all probability, have struck Mr. Bryan or Mr. Donnell, who were standing within a foot of the prisoner—as it was, the exploded cap from the pistol struck Mr. Donnell in the palm of his hand, producing a considerable inflammation of that part of the hand. The wife of the prisoner with his three little children were in the Court Room at the time, and their wild, piercing and agonizing shrieks were loud and distressing. The excitement and wild confusion in the Court Room during the time this awful tragedy was being enacted beggars all description. A gentleman of the Bar, we learn, has prepared this case for publication, and we doubt not it will be the most thrilling and interesting account of any case of a capital nature that has ever been tried in North Carolina."

Cushing and the two Jacksons.—Andrew Jackson was the original Jackson, and Franklin Pierce is the "Modern Jackson," or Jackson No. 2.

Caleb Cushing is No. 2's best friend. Has slept with Franklin, who believes in him, and has made him Attorney General of the United States; in fact, Franklin swears by him.

How singular that Caleb, who loves No. 2 Jackson with all his body and mind, should not have loved No. 1 with the same depth of devotion. But he didn't like No. 1 at all! On the contrary, he once declared, "that he would like to be one of a deputation from the people to march to Washington, and *cut the throat of the old tyrant and fool!*"

Isn't it singular that a gentleman of such agreeable manners as Caleb—who contemplated such delicate attentions to No. 1 Jackson in bygone days—should be petted and caressed by Franklin Pierce Jackson, No. 2?

Don't you think so, neighbor Democrats?

Wilmington Herald.

MARRIED,

At Carolina College, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON and Miss ARAMINTA J. WATKINS, daughter of Dr. C. Watkins.

In Anson county, on the 28th ult., by John Broadaway, Esq., THOMAS J. MORRIS and Miss SARAH J. FLOYD, both of Anson.

DIED,

In Pittsboro', on the 2nd inst., at the residence of her Father Green Womack, LYDIA, wife of Mr. George W. Fosher. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and during a painful illness, exhibited christain patience and humility, and in her death gave assurance that she was at peace with God.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., Miss CATHARINE E. PRICE. Also, on the 27th ult., of consumption, Mr. A. B. CASEY, in the 27th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 5—Str Evergreen, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with boats A B Chesnutt and North State in tow, and goods for S Piggott, F Fries, D & W McLaurin, Cook & Johnson, A J O'Hanlon, G Deming, M H Hill, G W Lawrence, J G Cook, F Meller, J Ottarburg, A A Holt, E M Holt, J H & J Martine, C T Haigh & Son, J & T Waddill, E Penry, J Sullivan & Son, McDonald & McMaster, Rockfish Co, Beaver Creek Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Godard & Co, J M Beasley, E A Vogler & Co, Lash & Bro, Hunt & Adderton, J A Long.

Dec 8.—Str Southerner, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with boat Gov Morehead in tow, with goods for C Godard & Co, D & W McLaurin, S J Piggott, C T Haigh & Son, W N Tillinghast & Co, Rockfish Manf Co, H Elliott, Cook & Johnson, Union manf Co, W J McConnell, Cane Creek Manf Co, Jones & Lett, Mrs Robert Strange, Hon A Dockery, C Banks, Miss Mary Holmes, S J Hinsdale, J Ottarburg, W C Clements, J Everett, C B Mallett.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

920[illegible] acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to the South, offers for sale all his Lands in Chatham, Cumberland and Moore counties, as follows:

5000 acres in Moore, four miles North of the F. & W. Plank Road, on the waters of Upper Little River and Big Buffalo. This land offers many advantages both for Turpentine and Farming operations, as there are about 4500 acres very heavily timbered with pine; the remainder rich bottom land.

It is well improved, with a good dwelling and outhouses, and store house at that excellent Mercantile Stand known as Bryant's Store, 30 miles from Fayetteville, 9 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and immediately on the proposed route of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

There are also a fine Saw and Grist Mill on this tract, all new and in excellent order; one Turpentine Distillery, with Cooper and Blacksmith Shops. The location is proverbially healthy, with a plentiful Well of the very best water. The society is also good.

3500 acres densely timbered Pine Land, lying on the waters of Drowning Creek, 33 miles from Fayetteville and 2 miles from the Centre Plank Road.

300 acres lying immediately on the Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road leading to Evans's Mills, and within 2½ miles of Deep River.

400 acres lying immediately on the North side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville and 10 miles from Pittsborough, on the road connecting these towns, via Gilmore's Bridge.

On this land there are a good dwelling and out-houses, a large new store, and it is certainly a fine stand for business.

There is a new Cotton Gin on the premises, which commands a large custom. There are about 130 acres cleared land on said tract, highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, and Tobacco, and will, I imagine, please any skilful farmer who will examine it. It lies in the Coal and Copper region, and is supposed to be rich in mineral.

I would also sell 16 extra Mules, from 3 to 7 years old, and well trained; 12 head of Horses, 2 fine Jacks and 4 Jennets; 6 Wagons and Harness; my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and sundry other articles.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please give me a call at Bryant's Store, between this and 15th December next, as the above property will be offered privately until that time; but if not disposed of by that time, I will offer it at Public Sale during the month of December, of which due notice will be given.

The terms shall be very liberal and accommodating.

J. L. BRYANT.

Nov. 19, 1853. 46*tf15d

☞ The sale will commence at public Auction on December 19th.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY the 19th day of December next at Bryan's Store in Moore County, the Subscriber will sell his Property, to-wit:

5000 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Little River and Big Buffalo. One other tract, containing 3500 acres, lying near the Centre Plank Road. Also, 300 acres lying on the Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road. Together with 1 Turpentine Distillery, 1 Saw and Grist Mill, 16 head of Mules, 12 head of Horses, 6 Wagons and Harness, 2 yokes of Oxen and Cart, 1 Buggy and Harness, 1 Sulkey and Harness, 2 Jacks, 4 Jennets, 80 head of Hogs, 30 head of Sheep, 25 head of Cattle, 1 Shingle and Stave Machine and the Right of Moore and Cumberland Counties, Blacksmith and Cooper's Tools, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and the finest pack of *Negro Dogs* in the State. Which Sale will continue from day to day until the above-described property is disposed of.

Also, on Thursday, 22d day of December, at Bryan's Store in Chatham county, 400 acres of Land, lying immediately on Deep River, together with his stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

For further particulars refer to advertisement in the North Carolinian, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register and Standard, and Wilmington Journal.

Terms liberal and made known on days of Sale.

J. L. BRYAN.

P. S. On or by the 1st day of Jan'y next, those having claims against the subscriber will please present them; those indebted will save cost by paying up.

Nov'r 28, 1853. 48*3t

☞ All persons are warned and cautioned not to entertain, harbor or conceal B. FRANKLIN McFARLAND. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders, and more particularly against the person or persons who enticed, induced and aided the said Frank from the Fair at Laurel Hill.

Nov. 20, 1853. 48-6t

Hold up your Gun!

WM. DETTMAR,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

Two Doors below Messrs. J. W. Powers & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop for the purpose of Manufacturing, as well as Repairing all sorts of Guns, Locks, &c., and that he is amply supplied with means and materials to execute promptly the orders that a respectable public may honor him with.

Nov. 23, 1853. 47-sw1*2m

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Office at the Store of Messrs Grady & Monk, North Water Street.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-3m

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has 1800 Acres of Land, well timbered, and a desirable place to put up a Turpentine Distillery. Any person wishing to rent or lease for a term of years can get a bargain. Said Land lies on both sides of Little Pedee River, 20 miles above the Rail Road. Other lands adjoining can also be had.

E. TOWNSEND.

Harllessville, S. C., Nov. 23, 1854. 48*3t

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the Government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all alike have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a Government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the Confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand and the assaults of personal ambition on the other.

The interest of which I have spoken is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign Powers; by the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a widespread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who hold in his hands the destiny of men and of nations.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty did I fail to express my deepest conviction that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with Foreign Powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the northeastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The U. S. have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the U. S. and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the northwest, as designated in the convention of the 15th of June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the U. S. and that country might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce that since the last Congress no attempts have been made, by unauthorized expeditions within the U. S., against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it.

Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that Island to our shores—lying as it does in the track of trade between some of our principal cities—and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the U. S. is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our Consul at Havana and the Captain General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this Government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain General, by our Consul, in behalf of our injured fellow-citizens. Hitherto the Government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Gov't.

For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this Government to a claim for losses by some of her subjects in the case of the schooner Amistad. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish Government, as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbour of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our Consul at Smyrna and Legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the U. S. ship-of-war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the U. S. and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French Consul General at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the Consuls of the respective Governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement, he has been released, and is now in the U. S. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish Empire, he has demanded of this Government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig of war; that at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the U. S.; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable; and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined.

For a more full account of this transaction, and my views in regard to it, I refer to the correspondence between the Charge d'Affaires of Austria and the Secretary of State, which is herewith transmitted. The principles and policy therein maintained on the part of the United States will, whenever a proper occasion occurs, be applied and enforced.

The condition of China, at this time, renders it probable that some important changes will occur in that vast Empire which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The Commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the Empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852 an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Com. Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that empire. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the Governments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving good understanding among themselves. With Mexico a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former Commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande; but inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the Surveyor appointed on the part of the U. S., whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this Government is not concluded thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two Republics. Our Minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with that republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a Minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these States, (Nicaragua,) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the U. S.

Considering the vast regions of this continent, and the number of States which would be made accessible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories it passes into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive in regard to the use of this river as to obstruct and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse with the States which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. Our Minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian Government to open to common use under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Several of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in this measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these more liberal and enlightened views it is to be hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of a river which traverses so many States and so large a part of the continent. I am happy to inform you that the Republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties embracing this subject among others have been negotiated with these Governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to the agricultural interest of the U. S. has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible deposites of guano upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens who have resorted to the Chincha islands for it and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrages committed by the latter was promptly demanded by our Minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have agitated the country heretofore are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its welfare, and its domestic peace, shall be held alike secure under the sacred ægis of the constitution.

This new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the Republic have entered, happily affords inducement and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connexion with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the Republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon me; the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and, secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public polity affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the U. S.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties of the Federal Government, vested in or entrusted to its three great departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselves well constituted Republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the American Union. The Federal Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another and to foreign Governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States. There is the effective democracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the Federal Government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the Constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specified objects by Congress. Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary Power of Christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imposts on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of the earth and sea as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department of the government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the tax-payer, goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of $14,632,136. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to $58,931,865 from customs, and to $2,405,708 from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to $61,337,574; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to $43,554,262; leaving a balance of $32,425,447 of receipts above expenditures.

This fact of increasing surplus in the Treasury became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my Administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear, namely, first, to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and, secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all classes, was on the 4th of March 1853, $69,190,037; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of $12,703,329, leaving unpaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of $56,486,708. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the Treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

The second of the above-mentioned objects, that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration.

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury also abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service, and that, while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of improvements in the settlement of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstanding arrears due to the government, and of other reforms in the administrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom houses, and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New York, heretofore provided for by Congress; and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey and of the Lighthouse Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully satisfied that the navy of the U. States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests, and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was $7,982,756; and the gross receipts during the same period $5,942,734; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the Department by the sum of $2,042,032. The causes which, under the present postal system and laws, led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General; one great cause being the enormous rates the Department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and, in some instances, merited punishments inflicted; but, unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

During the last fiscal year 9,819,411 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 10,365,891 acres brought into market. Within the same period the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to 1,083,495 acres; located under military bounty land warrants, 6,142,360 acres; located under other certificates, 9,427 acres; ceded to the States as swamp lands, 16,684,253 acres; selected for railroad and other objects, under acts of Congress, 1,427,457 acres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, 25,346,992 acres; which is an increase in quantity sold and located under land warrants and grants of 12,231,818 acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852 was 334,451 acres. The amount received therefor was $623,687. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853 was 1,609,919 acres; and the amount received therefor $2,226,876.

The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th of September last, was 266,042; of which there were outstanding at that date 66,947. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants is 4,778,120 acres.

Warrants have been issued to 30th September last, under the act of 11th February 1847, calling for 12,879,280 acres; under acts of September 20, 1850, and March 22, 1852, calling for 12,505,360 acres; making a total of 25,384,640 acres.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system with regard to the public domain in most essential particulars.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system as not being a source of revenue to the Federal Treasury were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to $55,289,465.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons and on grounds which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has for a long course of years, beginning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the Territories; and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the Federal Government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the Constitution that the power to dispose of the public domain should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of the proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight but really important modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated.

The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that, if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States. In this relation the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and California, and districts of other States, are in effect excluded from the full benefits of the general system by the functions of the circuit court being devolved on the district judges in all those States, or parts of States.

The spirit of the constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution provided that the President of the United States and other persons therein designated should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the institution. The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimate of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to $1,754,500, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the Federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has nevertheless been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the General Government has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the National Treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the alarming amount of more than $100,000,000.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the Government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our Government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purposes, the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all goods citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting ef vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors which involve questions as to the right[illegible] and have threaten[illegible] conflict [illegible] the State and General [illegible] struct a breakwater, [illegible] sarily, to carry with it the [illegible] serve such construct[illegible] done by having jurisdict[illegible] of the constitution is found [illegible] of the U. S. to exercise [illegible] State, except that [illegible] 1st article of the constitution [illegible] whether, in all cases where [illegible] rected by the general gov[illegible] first be obtained, and be [illegible] cover all such cases.

For the progress made in [illegible] within the Territories, [illegible] ations of the last Congress [illegible] the Secretary of War.

There is one subject [illegible] its intrinsic importance, [illegible] tions of future policy will [illegible] receive your early attent[illegible] communication, by which [illegible] pause of our country may [illegible] tion for purposes both of defence [illegible] tercourse, and more especially [illegible] communication of those great [illegible] which lie on the Pacific coast.

That the Government has [illegible] heretofore so expensive [illegible] through appropriations [illegible] poses. But the necessity [illegible] under aspects more imperative [illegible] by reason of the extraordinary [illegible] in the process of construction [illegible] way across the continent [illegible] of the United States.

The power to declare war, [illegible] armies, to provide and maintain a navy, to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, would be nugatory as means to provide for the common defence, to protect a territory and a population so large and vastly multiplied. As auxiliary [illegible] sable for the exercise of this power, it may be necessary to construct [illegible] harbors of refuge. To appropriate [illegible] such objects no sound [illegible] pily for our country, its progress [illegible] creasing population impose [illegible] for preparation, and leave [illegible] between assailable points and [illegible] ready and generally able to protect the [illegible] sury links the enterprise and [illegible] steadily and boldly struggling [illegible] affirms that, wherever practicable, [illegible] most wise for the Government [illegible] dividual watchfulness the [illegible] means of communication.

The surveys before which [illegible] certain the most practicable [illegible] railroad from the river Missouri [illegible] Parties are now in the field [illegible] where previous examinations [illegible] cient data, and where the [illegible] hope the object sought will [illegible] and time both being limited, [illegible] that all the accurate knowledge [illegible] tained, but it is hoped that [illegible] nation will be added to the [illegible] and that partial if not full reports [illegible] ed will be received in time [illegible] Houses of Congress on or before the first [illegible] February next, as required by the act [illegible] The magnitude of the enterprise [illegible] aroused and will doubtless [illegible] general interest throughout [illegible] cal, its commercial, and its [illegible] ried, great, and increasing.

The heavy expense, the [illegible] ity attending travel by either [illegible] have demonstrated the [illegible] from inter-territorial communication by the most rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties, which have been [illegible] period of peace, would be magnified and [illegible] increased in time of war. But while the [illegible] ments already encountered, and others to be [illegible] tingencies to be anticipated, may serve to [illegible] exhibit the importance of such a work, [illegible] nor all considerations combined, can have [illegible] able value when weighed against the [illegible] ly to adhere to the Constitution, and faithfully [illegible] cute the powers it confers. Within this [illegible] the extent of the interest of the Government [illegible] it would seem both expedient and proper [illegible] omical and practicable route shall be [illegible] all constitutional means in the construction [illegible] which will unite by speedy transit the [illegible] the Pacific and Atlantic States. To [illegible] conception, it should be remarked that [illegible] power to construct or aid in the construction [illegible] within the limits of a territory is not [illegible] that question of jurisdiction which would arise [illegible] the limits of a State, it is nevertheless [illegible] doubtful power, and more than doubtful [illegible] even within the limits of a Territory, for the [illegible] Government to undertake to administer the [illegible] railroad, a canal, or other similar [illegible] therefore that its connection with a [illegible] character should be incidental rather than [illegible] I will only add, at present, that fully appreciating [illegible] magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that [illegible] tic and Pacific shores of the Republic may be [illegible] gether by inseparable ties of common interest, [illegible] as of common fealty and attachment to the [illegible] shall be disposed, so far as my own action is [illegible] to follow the light of the Constitution, as [illegible] and illustrated by those whose opinions and [illegible] constitute the standard of my political faith [illegible] to the powers of the Federal Government [illegible] trust, not necessary to say that no grandeur [illegible] prise and no present urgent inducement [illegible] popular favor will lead me to disregard those [illegible] to depart from that path which experience has [illegible] to be safe, and which is now radiant with the [illegible] prosperity and legitimate constitutional [illegible] can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to [illegible] ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give [illegible] any subject which may properly be regarded [illegible] rest by the deliberate judgment of the people [illegible] while the present is bright with promise and the [illegible] full of demand and inducement for the [illegible] tive intelligence, the past can never be without [illegible] lessons of admonition and instruction. It [illegible] serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail [illegible] the object of a wise design. When the [illegible] closed over all who are now endeavoring [illegible] obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be [illegible] as a period filled with anxious apprehension [illegible] cessful war had just terminated, peace brought [illegible] a vast augmentation of territory, disturbing [illegible] arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions [illegible] portion of the Confederacy, and involving [illegible] tional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding [illegible] ferences of opinion and sentiment which [illegible] in relation to details and specific powers, [illegible] escence of distinguished citizens, who [illegible] Union can never be doubted, has given renewed [illegible] to our institutions and restored a sense [illegible] security to the public mind throughout the [illegible] cy. That this repose is to suffer no shock [illegible] official term, if I have power to avert it, [illegible] placed me here may be assured. The wisdom [illegible] who knew what independence cost, who had [illegible] stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle, [illegible] posed of the subject to which I refer in the [illegible] consistent with the union of these States, the [illegible] march of power and prosperity which has made [illegible] we are. It is a significant fact that [illegible] of the Constitution until the officers and [illegible] revolution had passed to their graves, or through [illegible] infirmities of age and wounds had [illegible] actively in public affairs, there was not [illegible] acquiescence in but a prompt vindication [illegible] tutional rights of the States. The reserved [illegible] scrupulously respected. No statesman [illegible] narrow views of casuists to justify [illegible] agitation, but the spirit of the compact was kept [illegible] as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable [illegible] great experiment of civil liberty, which, [illegible] inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward [illegible] weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. [illegible] is no condemnation which the voice of freedom [illegible] pronounce upon us should we prove unfaithful [illegible] great trust. While men inhabiting different parts [illegible] this vast continent can no more be expected [illegible] the same opinions or entertain the same [illegible] than every variety of climate or soil can be expected [illegible] furnish the same agricultural products, they [illegible] in a common object and sustain common rights [illegible] sential to the maintenance of that object. The [illegible] men of the South and the North could stand [illegible] during the struggle of the Revolution, they could [illegible] together in the more trying period which succeeded [illegible] clangor of arms. As their united valor was [illegible] to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the [illegible] so their united wisdom proved equal to the [illegible] task of founding upon a deep and broad basis [illegible] tions which it has been our privilege to enjoy [illegible] ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is [illegible] feeble expression of a faith strong and universal [illegible] that their sons, whose blood mingled [illegible] same field during the war of 1812, and who have [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1853

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Message is so long as to leave us but little room for comment on it. It is in many respects satisfactory,—in its statements of peaceful relations with and intentions towards all foreign powers, for which we cannot be too thankful;—in its expressed determination to exert all means at the President's command to repress any filibustering expedition against Cuba;—in its testimony to the value of the Judicial system, that only sure palladium of public liberty, just and true, and reliable when both the Legislative and Executive Departments prove faithless;—in its approval of the system under which the public lands, that great interest, have been managed;—and in its opposition, qualified though it be, to indiscriminate grants of the lands for works of internal improvement in the new States;—these are especially subjects to dwell upon with pleasure, especially where there is so little, comparatively, to complain of.

We have been exceedingly amused at the large space given in the Message to the subject of the Pacific rail road, without anything being said to show whether the President is most in favor of or opposed to it. It is evident that he is on both sides of the question; but every word in favor is so closely followed by another in opposition, and *vice versa*, that we have no idea on which side the scale preponderates. It is a model specimen of "riding both sides of the sapling."

What the President says of the scenes of 1850, and the Compromise, would be worthy of hearty commendation if it were not that his actions so oppose and nullify his words.

On the whole, we repeat, we are agreeably impressed with the Message.

REGISTER.—John W. Baker, Jr. was on Thursday last elected by the County Court Register for the County of Cumberland for four years.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—E. L. Winslow, Esq. Chairman, and Messrs. Jno. Evans, Alex. Matchison, Lauchlin Bethune, Hector McNeill, A. H. Dewar, and Silas Douglass, have been elected Superintendents for this county.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Society for this county has elected Henry Elliot, Esq. President—Messrs. John Evans, Jas. M. Smith, and J. C. Williams, V. Ps.—Jno. Elliot, Esq. Treas'r.—T. J. Robinson, Sec'y.

A premium of $30 was awarded to T. J. Robinson, Esq. for the largest amount of corn (5 bushels) produced on an acre of upland by the use of manures.

SMITH AND COLBY.—"*Massa's Eyes Open Again!*"—Our quondam friend from No. 35 Wall Street have demanded another Stockholders' Meeting. See advertisement; as also to another advertisement that the sale of their stock will take place on the 23d inst. instead of this day.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The Chief Engineer's detailed Report and Estimate on the first section of the Road, from the Cape Fear to Little River, 14 miles, has been presented to the Board. The entire cost of this section, iron and all, will be about $15,000 per mile.

On Saturday the Board located the Road on this section, except the part within the town.

The Raleigh Register could not have been more astonished at our endeavors to place the President and Directors of the Western Rail Road Company in a proper position before the public, than we were to find them placed otherwise in the Register, and *vice* to see that position still assigned them.

Having that purpose only in view, we are surprised that the Register considers us as making an "attack" upon it, and as "imputing unworthy motives" to it. We said nothing about motives, and made no attack upon the Register; but we felt and still feel unwilling to be presented in an unfavorable and unjustifiable attitude in that paper. If the Register is satisfied with the justice of its presentment of the case, as it seems to be, we need say nothing further on the subject.

ENTIRELY MISTAKEN.—The Greensborough Patriot says that "the pith of the difficulty in this case (Smith and Colby's) appears, from the publications made, to be about this: *"Smith and Colby took stock for the purpose of speculating on the location of the Western terminus of the road."*

The pith of the difficulty really is, that Smith & Colby took stock and *refuse to pay for it.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The expenses of this important Department for the past year exceeded its receipts by a little upwards of two millions of dollars, principally owing, says the President, to the enormous payments to rail roads for carrying the mails. We suppose it was because the *rail roads* cost so much that the Department cut down two of our daily *stage* routes to tri-weekly service.

And why may not two millions, or four millions, be expended out of the treasury in carrying the mails, diffusing the blessings of intercourse and intelligence, into every quarter of the country? In our opinion it would do more lasting good to expend millions for that purpose than to support armies and navies, essential as we think these.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. And the Merchant's Bank of Newbern a dividend of 4 per cent.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

Harper's magnificent establishment in New York was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, together with a number of adjoining buildings. Loss estimated at one million. Largely insured. No lives lost.

A Whig meeting was held in Orange on the 2d inst., Judge Mangum presiding, and thirty delegates were appointed to the State Convention.

Mr. Geo. A. Ellis, of Orange county, accidentally came in contact with his circular saw and was so mangled that he died in 24 hours.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, various propositions to squander the public lands were brought forward. The President's Message was read, 10,000 extra copies, with the documents, ordered to be printed. And an Executive session was held.

On Wednesday, the Rev. Henry Slicer, (Methodist,) was elected Chaplain to the Senate.

On Thursday, Mr. Hunter offered resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Vice President King. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Hunter, Everett, Cass, Douglas and Clayton.—The resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, on a motion to elect a Chaplain, which was resisted, Mr. Wentworth hit off the propensity to office hunting, from which even the clergy of that region are not exempt. Mr. W. said that it would contribute greatly to the relief of members if this business should be disposed of. Some of the candidates were rather uneasy, and he was anxious that the subject should be determined. He moved a suspension of the rules, so that an election might be had and the disappointed candidates be at liberty to apply for some other situation.

Several land bills were presented.

The Message was read and 20,000 extra copies, with the documents, were ordered.

On Wednesday, Gen. Armstrong, Editor of the Union, was elected Printer to the House, receiving 126 votes, with 64 for Gales and Seaton (who were not candidates,) 20 for Beverly Tucker, Editor of the Sentinel, and 8 scattering. The Locofoco Members from this State, Ashe, Clingman, Craige, Ruffin, and Shaw, all voted for Armstrong.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, (Methodist,) was elected Chaplain to the House. [The notorious Mike Walsh of N. Y. voted for the *Rev.* Antoinette Brown, an infidel female preacher, whereat there was much laughter in the House.]

On Thursday, addresses were delivered on the death of Vice President King.

A LOCOFOCO PRINCIPLE.—If any thing more than another has been insisted on by the Locofocos in regard to the Tariff, it is that duties should be specific—so much per ton, or so much per yard—but *ad valorem*—so much per cent. on the value of the article. The specific duty has been a favorite one with the Whigs, and *therefore* not to be tolerated by Locofocos. But Mr. Guthrie, in his Annual Treasury Report, has been forced to recommend a specific duty on one article, taking care to inform the democracy, that though he proposes a specific duty, he does not intend to change the principle of ad valorem duties." How he intends to hold on to the principle when he changes the laws and the practice, will doubtless easily understood by his party. The following is the paragraph to which we refer:—

"It is not proposed to change the principle of ad valorem duties, but it is for the consideration of Congress whether a specific duty on iron, made from the average of the last three or four years' ad valorem duties, might not give greater stability to the iron business and more satisfaction to consumers, and, at the same time, prove equally beneficial to the revenue."

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Those who recollect how often the Locofocos have asserted that the Public Lands had not been a source of revenue to the general government, will be struck with the statement in the President's message, that "the net profits from sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to $53,289,465."

CONSOLATION.—The Wilmington Journal is easily consoled. It says it "can't feel slighted" by the Postmaster General's failure to send the President's message to Wilmington, inasmuch as it was not sent to Charleston! Now we think that the Postmaster General has slighted the whole South, and that he deserves the indignation of the whole South, of all parties. In his estimation, nothing South of Richmond appears to be worthy of notice, or of those advantages extended to the rest of the country.

The Charleston papers manifest their displeasure at the refusal of the Postmaster General to send the Message to that city.

It appears that New York was especially favored—the Tribune and Times (the first a full-blooded abolition organ and the other said to be strongly tainted the same way,) had copies so much in advance that they were enabled to issue it, printed, before the telegraph stated that it was sent to Congress.

The Boston Post likewise had a copy, and issued its printed extra at the very moment the telegraph gave notice of the delivery to Congress.

But besides all this, a very full abstract of the whole Message was sent to New Orleans by some one, over the telegraph, and published in the Picayune on Sunday the 4th, two days before the Message was sent to Congress!

As may naturally be supposed, the papers not favored are exceedingly indignant at the scurvy trick played off by some body—who it was has not been ascertained.

The North Carolinian refers us to an article in the Observer of Oct. 20th, in which "it is unfeelingly accused of insulting the dead." The Carolinian has gone off half-cocked. That article simply showed that an attack upon the Whig press by the Carolinian was an attack upon *the tariff bill of the late Gen. McKay.* We "unfeelingly accused" it of nothing. We stated well-known facts *without any personalities.*

If in the course of the recent controversy with that paper, we have used any "coarse and brutal" language we beg pardon of the public for having copied it from the North Carolinian. We have used no harsh terms not first more harshly applied to us by that paper. We have strictly forborne the use of such terms, for as we have heretofore said our personal feelings induced us to wish to be on good terms with that paper. We probably should be, but that abuse of the Observer is considered the true test of Democracy in those parts.

In the controversy just passed, the difference between us is plainly marked. We republished a statement made in Northern papers and uncontradicted for months. The Carolinian finally corrected it, by authority; we immediately and cheerfully did the same thing. The Carolinian made an untrue statement as to this paper—it was pointed out—but no acknowledgment followed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Europa has arrived, with dates to the 19th, and the Humboldt to the 23d. The latter vessel, however, in coming into Halifax, ran ashore and was lost. Crew and passengers, and the cargo in a damaged state, saved.

The intelligence does not possess any point of special interest. Hostilities are still continued between the Turks and Russians, but no decisive engagements had taken place. The Turks had re-crossed the Danube, retaining, however, a strong force at Kalafat, by which they would be enabled at any moment to re-enter Wallachia. The next steamer will probably bring intelligence of the suspension of active hostilities for the winter season.

Donna Maria, the Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th of November, in child-bed. The King was immediately declared Regent till the majority of the young Prince, now in his fifteenth year. Lisbon was tranquil.

Arrests have been made at Lyons of parties engaged in posting revolutionary proclamations, alleging the want of work and the dearness of bread as the cause. The elements of a revolution had appeared in several parts of France.

STILL LATER.—The Niagara, with dates to 26th.

Hostilities in Europe have been suspended for the winter. The Turks continued successful in Asia. A new attempt at reconciliation is made.

The latest Constantinople letters (to the 10th) show that the operations at Oltenitza were merely a feigned attack, intended to deceive Prince Gortschakoff. The plan succeeded, and Omar is combining his troops to attack the division of Gen. Luders in Bessarabia, and the Ottoman force in the Black Sea is to co-operate with the land forces in the attack.

The Porte has received from the British and French Ambassadors assurances of effective co-operation in case of need.

The Paris "Patrie" says that accounts from Vienna to the 21st state that the Russian army has received orders to assume the offensive and cross the Danube.

Egypt has prohibited the export of grain.

At Liverpool cotton was firm. The improved tone in breadstuffs had been lost. Wheat and flour had declined in price.

Found Dead.—A man named Arch'd Smith was found dead near the Court House on Friday morning. Cause of death supposed to be intemperance and exposure.—*North Carolinian.*

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 9th, Mr. WM. M. HARTMANN, in the 41st year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 12.

REMARKS.—For want of room we omit our table of prices current.

Cotton—Quotations are reduced to correspond with sales the latter part of the week. Strictly prime 9¾ to 9¾; prime 9¼ to 9½; fair 9. No sales this morning before going to press.

Flour—We report no change.

Grain—Corn 80; sales easily made. Wheat 1 10.

N. C. Whiskey 30 to 40; a slight reduction.

Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 58.

We notice the complaints of some merchants at our quotations; but we feel it due to ourselves to say, that we try to give actual sales as the market, and not to offer our own opinion whether they are too high or too low.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR.—The inspections at the Fayetteville Warehouses during the week ending with last Saturday, amounted to 1580 bbls. There is a large quantity in to-day.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine sales moderate, $3 90 for virgin and yellow dip, $2 50 for hard. Spirits market inactive at 63. No. 2 Rosin 1 12½. Tar 2 35. N. C. Bacon dull, market overstocked. Lard 11 to 12½. Sales 50 bbls. Fay. super. Flour at $6 50; Northern brands held at $7 to 7 50.

At New York, Flour has declined under the Steamer's news 6¼ cents. Sales at 6 75 to 7 18. Corn 80 to 82. Cotton unsettled; Uplands 7¼ to 11¼.

At Baltimore, Flour has declined 12½ cents.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 7 and 10.—Str Fanny Lutterloh; Dec 6—Str Alice, Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for A M & C S Johnson, W S Fowlks, C Pitman, C E Leete, Jones & Leach, A Cortes & Co, T Vogler, P McEachin, P P Johnson, S T Hawley & Son, Starr & Williams, M W Jessup, N King, J C Thomson, Houston & Overby, Fay Mills, R Strange, G Deming, Ray & Pearce, R W Kinlaw & Co, D & W McLaurin, R D McNeill, J & T Wadhill, A J O'Hanlon, T McDaniel, W H Lutterloh, J W Powers & Co, Hall & Sackett, J G Cook, S J Hinsdale, Mrs S J Hart, C Lutterloh, J H & J Martine, Blounts Creek Manf Co, Amburg & Co.

Dec 10—Str Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with goods for C Banks, W McIntyre, C E Leete, Foulkes & McRae, W H Carver, W P Mallett, Graham & Little, J Bostick, J & T Wadhill, P P Johnson, J H & J Martine, Brown & Overman, P Mallett, McDonald & Whaley, King & Hege, E J Hale & Son, Capt J A J Bradford, T Hill, M N Leary, S J Hinsdale.

To the Trustees of Crane's Creek Academy.

YOUR Committee appointed for the purpose of examining the students of this Institution having discharged the duties assigned them, respectfully submit the following report:

The classes were examined as carefully and critically as the time prescribed would admit, and the members of each class respectively answered and solved the varied questions propounded, in a manner creditable to themselves and their Instructor.

The clear and satisfactory manner in which the students solved questions in Arithmetic and Algebra, and demonstrated propositions in Geometry, afforded a striking evidence of the ability of the Teacher in the important department of Mathematics.

The Latin and Greek classes read and translated with ease and fluency, and parsed in such a manner as to satisfy even a critical observer, that they understood not only the meaning of the words, but the construction of the language also. We were pleased to discover that those studying the classics, were particularly instructed in Latin prosody, a subject too much neglected in nearly all the preparatory schools in our State.

Your Committee would not indulge in vain commendations; but while we bear testimony that all the classes did well, truth compels us to say, that the French class exceeded our fondest anticipations in clearness of pronunciation, and fluency in the translation of the French language.

The success of this young and rising Institution, so well calculated to spread a healthful influence around, and give an impulse to education in our midst, is a matter of congratulation not only to the Trustees, but to the neighbors, who have labored and made sacrifices for the establishment of a high school for their children, and for all who may avail themselves of its advantages.

And it is no less matter of congratulation, that the Trustees have been able to secure the services of Mr. A. R. Black, A. B. as principal of this Institution—his experience in the art of teaching, his diligence in the prosecution of business, his honors of distinction as a recently won at the University of N. C. as a reward of merit, his aptness and willingness to communicate to others the knowledge which he has gained by the incessant labors of successive years, will all contribute to the character, importance and success of the Institution.

Your Committee would suggest the propriety of publishing the time when the next session of this Institution will commence, that Parents and Guardians wishing to send their children and wards to a high school, situated in a healthy region of country, surrounded by a moral and religious community, may avail themselves of its advantages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. HOGSHEAD,
DUGALD McDUGALD,
SAML. E. JOHNSON, } Examining Committee.

Moore County, Dec. 1, 1853.

Published by order of the Trustees. 52

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1853, of Cumberland County Court, the undersigned qualified as Administrator of Elijah Fuller, dec'd. All persons indebted to his intestate are required to make immediate payment; and those having demands against him are hereby notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. A. RAY

Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1853. 52-3t

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

ALL Persons interested in the Extension of the Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road, are requested to meet at Antioch, Robeson County, on Saturday the 17th of Dec., 1853.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Western Rail Road Company will be held on Thursday, December 15th, (inst.,) at 12 o'clock M., at the Office of the Company in this place.

D. G. MACRAE, Pres't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 12, 1853.

☞ The Sale of Stock of delinquent Stockholders, for the non-payment of second instalment, will take place on the 23d Dec., instead of this day, as heretofore advertised. By order of the Board of Directors. JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r.

Dec 12, 1853.

NOTICE.

PHŒNIX LODGE No. 8, A. Y. M., will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist on the 27th inst.

An address will be delivered at the Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock, by Bro. WM. K. BLAKE, A. M. The public are invited to attend.

The members of Phœnix Lodge and all Masons in good standing, are required to meet at Masonic Hall at 10 o'clock, a. m. By order of the W. M.

J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52-3t

The Subscriber will open his School,

near McCallum's Store, in the Southern part of Montgomery county, on the first Monday in January next. He has had considerable experience in teaching, and can prepare Students for College.

Terms—$8, $12, and $16 per Session.

Board at $6 per month.

E. C. CHAMBERS.

Pekin, Dec. 2, 1853. 52*6t

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Monday, 24 January next, at 10 o'clock, 20 acres good LAND, all under fence, joining the Brick Yard lands of J. E. Patterson,—15 acres cleared and under cultivation. There is on the premises a good house.

Terms liberal.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52ts

Carolinian copy.

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at

wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, January 9th, 1854, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, Twenty four shares of Stock in the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road. Terms, 6 month's credit.

JOHN BELL,
Executor of C. Hargrove.

Dec. 10. 52-ts

Corn Starch, Spices, English Mustard, Salad Oil, Fresh Hops, Extracts for Flavoring, Pure Wines and Brandy. Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

—ALSO—

A small lot of Newell's Patent Safety Lamps, (for Fluid,) metallic and glass; by J. N. SMITH.

Dec. 12, 1853. 52-2t

NOTICE.

MR. H. S. WILSON, of Kentucky, has on hand Sixty extra fine MULES, supposed to average in height about sixteen hands, well formed, and one year older than he has commonly driven to this market. He will also have a few medium size Mules, four years old, along. He will be at the Gulf, Chaham county, on the 8th Jan'y; at Kingsbury on the 11th; at Fayetteville on the 12th; and from thence to Elizabethtown.

Those wanting Mules may rely on his being at the above-named places at the time specified, and that he will supply them on reasonable terms, as usual.

H. S. WILSON.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

☞ Carolinian, and Raleigh Register copy one time about 1st Jan'y.

$50 Reward

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my residence, or for the confinement in the Jail of this county, of a negro boy named JIM, whom I purchased of John McLean of Johnston county; and $50 more for such evidence as will lead to the conviction of any white person for harboring him.

D. McDIARMID.

Cumberland county, Dec. 5, 1853. 1tpd

The Subscriber will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 24 day of January next, TWO NEGROES, named Quaw and Patty. Terms to suit the purchaser.

ALFRED SMITH.

Whiteville, N. C., Dec. 4, 1853. 52*3t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners appointed by Court to contract for the building of a new Jail in the county of Moore, will receive sealed proposals from this time until the 14th day of Jan'y 1854, for the building of said Jail—at which time the proposals will be examined and the work put under contract.

The building to be constructed of brick and wood, 40 feet long, 26 feet broad, 2 stories high, 2 rooms below (Jailor's and Debtors',) and 3 cells above.

For specifications, apply to either of the Commissioners, at Carthage.

W. D. DOWD,
SAM'L. BARRETT,
THOS. B. TYSON,
ALEX'R KELLY,
JOHN SHAW,
Commissioners.

Dec. 3, 1853. 52*3t

Carolinian copy three times.

A Rare Chance for Speculation!

ON Tuesday the 10th of January, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Johnsonville, in the county of Cumberland, 22 miles from Fayetteville and immediately on the F. & W. Plank Road, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:

2 Turpentine Stills, and the location upon which they are now operating. One of the Stills will work 30 barrels, the other 16 barrels of Turpentine.

50 acres of Land adjoining the Stilling location, and upon which are erected a fine Spirit Barrel Shop, together with a number of houses for the residence of the operatives.

Also, the Store and Warehouses, together with a considerable stock of GOODS suitable for the Country trade.

3 Mule Teams and Wagons, in good order.

3 two-horse " " " "

A splendid lot of Spirit Barrels and Coopers' Tools.

—ALSO—

5000 acres of capital Turpentine Land, in the vicinity of four Stills.

1000 acres of Land situated on Lower Little River and tributaries.

A Saw Mill on Lower Little River, and 500 acres of Land adjoining.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

JOHNSON, McNEILL & CO.

Dec. 8, 1853. 52-4s

LAND FOR SALE.

AT the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 20th inst., I will sell 95 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Morganton and Chicken Roads, about 3 or 3½ miles from Fayetteville. The Land is beautifully situated for Summer Residences, or Farming purposes. It is well timbered, has the advantage of a stream running through it, and is convenient to a Saw Mill.

Terms made known at sale. Apply to James Banks, Att'y.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

Dec. 8. 51-1tsw2t

Carthage Hotel

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

SPIRIT BARRELS

CONSTANTLY on hand of seasoned timber, well made, and extra size. For sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Dec. 8, 1853. 51-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator, with the Will annexed, on the Estate of Mrs. Margaret McNeill, deceased, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 27th instant, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Mrs. Margaret McNeill, dec'd, the following Property, viz: EIGHT NEGROES, consisting of two men, one woman, and five children. Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock and Crop of every description.

Notes on a credit of six months, with approved securities, will be required of purchasers before the removal of any property.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Adm'r

Dec. 5, 1853. 52*ts

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1852. 52tf

Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned will expose to sale at Public Auction, on Saturday the 7th day of January 1854, at the late residence of John Gilchrist, dec'd, the following NEGROES, viz:—George, Haley, Henry, Serena, and Ira.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

WILLIAM C. GILCHRIST,
DUNCAN J. GILCHRIST,
Administrators.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., Dec. 5, 1853. 52*ts

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, at Rockfish Factory, on Wednesday evening last, a small dark sorrel MARE, with a long mane and tail, some white in her forehead, and two or three dark spots on her rump; her hind legs very rounding and turn out on the hoofs; had on a tolerable new Northern saddle, with blue housing, and a sheepskin under and over it. About an hour after, a creature of the same description was taken up by two persons on the plank road, and rode off towards Fayetteville. Any person taking up such, will confer a favor by addressing me at Dundarroch, Robeson county. All reasonable expenses paid.

MALCOM C. SMITH.

Dec. 12, 1853. 52-2t

SUMMERVILLE Male & Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of the Spring Session of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, Jan'y 3, 1854.

This School is pleasantly situated in the Village of Summerville, intermediate between Raleigh and Fayetteville, easy of access, in a high and healthy region of country, remote from all those vices and temptations incident to cities and large towns, and in the midst of a society that will rank with any in the State. Every Department of the School will be so filled as to place the Institution on the highest grounds. The advantages of Female Education offered here are rarely to be met with, even in Institutions of the first class. Boys will be prepared, at this School, to enter creditably any College in the United States. No pains will be spared in attention to the moral as well as intellectual attainments of the Students. Board in the Village at $7 per month, exclusive of lights. Some 20 or 25 girls can be provided with Board in the family of the Principal at the above rate.

There is a Boarding House for Boys under the immediate control and supervision of the Principal, which will be visited every evening by him.

TERMS—PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

For ordinary English Studies,	$8 50
" The Classics and higher Mathematics,	10 50
EXTRA.	
" Music on Piano, and use of Instrument,	17 50
" French Language,	10 00
" Painting, Drawing, &c.	5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1853. 51t3J

VALUABLE TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has determined to sell his LANDS in Richmond county, N. C., and takes this method of calling public attention to the fact, believing that he can dispose of them on terms satisfactory to those who desire to make such investments.

The lands lie in two bodies, on the West side of Drowning Creek, the larger of which contains 10,000 acres, and is within five or six miles of Blue's Bridge, to which point the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road will be finished in a few weeks. It is situated directly on the route surveyed for the continuation of said road, which, when finished, will run through it seven miles. Consisting of native pine forests, it offers in its facilities ample inducements to Turpentine getters.

The other tract, adjoining the former on the West, contains 2500 acres, and is valuable for its improvements as well as for its timber, having on it a Saw Mill, a Corn and Flour Mill, and a Cotton Gin, all new and in excellent order, and the Mills being within thirty yards of the Plank Road route. Portions of this tract are adapted to farming purposes, and it contains a fine granite quarry. This tract will be sold either with the other or separately, and both or either on reasonable terms.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the subscriber at Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C.

R. S. McDONALD.

Nov. 30, 1853. 50*4ti

NEGROES for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at Kingsbury, (about 10 miles from this place, on the Raleigh Plank Road,) on Thursday, 5th January next, at 12 o'clock, Fifteen or Twenty LIKELY SLAVES,—men, women, boys and girls; among the women is a first rate Weaver.

Terms—Cash, or negotiable paper.

Also, will be hired, at the same time and place, several valuable Turpentine hands.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1853. 51-sw1*ts

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Captain Smith, residing at Poplar, who had spent the greater part of his life at sea, and a considerable portion of that time in warm climates, suffered dreadfully from a fever complaint and bad digestion, and often to such an extent that he thought it was impossible for him to recover. He followed the advice of medical men, both at home and abroad, but without benefit. He then commenced with Holloway's Pills, and soon experienced so much relief, that he persevered in taking them for a few weeks, when he found his health perfectly restored.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire; and by them sold in the United States, in pots and boxes at $25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 25 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. S. B. & D. SANDS, 121 Pearl street, New York, and Mr. J. HOGSLEY, 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. D. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. JOHNSDALE Fayetteville, N. C.

Thomas J. Johnson

Has just received and offers for sale—

Pure White Lead,
10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window Glass,
Putty in canisters,
10 dozen Turpentine (Collins & Co.) Axes,
10 " Tinaber do.
Mill and cross-cut Saws (cast steel),
10 tons Iron, assorted,
Cast Steel, for drills,
Horse Nails, &c.,
500 sacks Salt,
Also, Seed Rye. Molasses and Syrup.

THOS. J. JOHNSON

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1853. 48-3w

A. J. O'Hanlon.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Has on hand for sale—

5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
20 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
10 " prime St. Croix ditto
25 bags Rio Coffee,
30 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, large,
15 half-bbls. No. 2 ditto,
10 " No. 2 ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candy,
10 " Soap,
15 " Candles,
5 half-bbls. Snuff.

—ALSO—

Painted Pails, Brass bound ditto, Indigo, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Tea, Wrapping Paper, Sack Salt, Rope, Bagging, &c.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1853. 48-1m

RAYNER & GILMORE.

Commission Merchants.

No. 14 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

WARREN G. RAYNER. | JAMES R. GILMORE.

References—
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co.,
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores. ☜

Nov. 25, 1853. 48tf

GUANO.

50 TONS of Peruvian Guano, fresh imported—daily expected. For sale by

C. L. HAIGH & SON.

Nov. 23. 47-tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a desideratum to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to work a correct and proper finish. He has therefore during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length, after much investigation and experiment, succeeded. The result is the *Ne Plus Ultra* Burnish, to which he wishes it may be noted he has given the name of Mr. Nathan Sneed, (not the late establishment in Fayetteville,) who supplied him with the material of which it is composed.

HOOPER GILL.

Nov. 25, 1853. 47tf

TO LUMBER AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale **1044** acres of Land, situated in the Lower end of Harnett county, about [illegible] miles from Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, and [illegible] miles from Averasboro'. Four hundred acres of the above tract is heavily timbered with Long Leaf Pine, and the remainder is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. There are [illegible] Saw Mills in the immediate neighborhood. Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. To those desirous of engaging in the above business it would be a most desirable situation. Inquire of John H. McNeill on the premises, or D. McNeill, Fayetteville.

D. & J. H. McNEILL.

Nov. 5, 1853. 45tf

LAND AND STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A new desire to concentrate our business, we offer our valuable Home Place, Greenwood. This place consists of 270 acres, 5 miles from Fayetteville, and 6 from the Cape Fear. Nearly all of it is Turpentine Land, and the boxes having been worked for [illegible] years. The HEAVY Mill Timber has been left standing at one-half of it.

We also offer for sale our Steam Saw Mill, on this and a new road in good running order. The mill has two 72 in. Circular Saws, and will cut from 4,000 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; also an edging Saw, a grist mill, and Smiths' tools. This Mill was put up by S. Burtis, Esq. of Raleigh, and is inferior to none.

If we sell as above, we offer for sale 4 teams of Mules, 4 Wagons and Harness, 2 yokes of Oxen, and 2 Ox Carts. Cattle, Hogs &c.

We will sell on accommodating terms.

Address Fayetteville

JONES & BARBEE.

Greenwood, Nov. 19, 1853. 46tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the interest of T. R. Underwood in the firm of G. W. Lawrence & Co., I will continue business as heretofore at

Mary's Garden.

I have from twelve to fifteen Coopers constantly at work manufacturing Spirit Barrels, at the rate of 100 to 125 per week; have now on hand 400 Barrels for sale, at $2 25, cash at the Shop, or $2 35 delivered in Town.

I shall also continue the Distilling of Turpentine, and will pay within 15 cents per barrel of the Fayetteville price in Cash, or Goods at Cash prices. ☞ TURPENTINE WANTED. ☜

I have now in Store a general assortment of GOODS, for sale at Fayetteville prices. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Nov. 17, 1853. 46tf

REMOVAL.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist and Druggist,

HAVING removed to the Store north-west corner of Market Square, recently occupied by P. Shemwell, now offers to his friends and the public generally a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Medicines and Perfumery, consisting in part of the following: Potash, White Lead, Venetian red, Spanish brown, copperas, alum, saltpetre, sal soda, bi carb soda, saleratus, madder, indigo, sulphur, epsom salts, yellow ochre, Blake's paint, chrome yellow, umber, chrome green, Prus. blue, chalk, spice, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, starch, ginger, borax, yeast powders, essences, mustard, logwood, inks, soaps, congress water, salad oil, window glass, putty, varnishes (all kinds,) linseed, tanners', castor and olive oil, alcohol, sulph. acid, burning fluid, camphene, paint varnish; tooth, flesh, nail and white-wash brushes; galvanic batteries; surgical, tooth and cupping instruments; American, French and English chemicals, patent medicines, &c., &c., all of which are of first rate quality, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Orders solicited from country Physicians, merchants, and others, who are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

☞ Medical prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared. ☜

J. N. SMITH.

North-west corner Market Square

Oct. 8, 1853. 34-tf

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.

Oct. 1, 1853 34-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary

GEO. McNEILL,
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE,

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $20,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid, and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $110,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications. ☜

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 99tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, boss with her two girl children, Frances and Ann. HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON

September 6, 1853. 26tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine barrel Coopers. D. W. ROGERS

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3 Mackerel,
" Herring
Fresh Lime
" Plaster Paris
" Cement and Plastering Hair

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 13-tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 9, 1853. 200tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

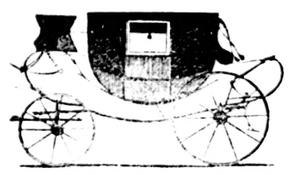
J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies.

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

and offers them to the public upon terms as easy, and prices as low, as any stock in North Carolina. As he is determined to sell for a small profit, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, all would do well to call and see his stock before purchasing.

Out of his stock he enumerates a few of the leading articles: rich buende and figd Silks; plain blk gro de rhine do; solid Muslin delaine of every price and color, all wool Lace, Muslin and Jaconet Sleeves; Chemizettes and Collars; Grass and Corded Skirts; ladies' and gentlemen's Kid, Silk and Worsted Gloves; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; an assortment of plain, dotted and checked Swiss Muslin; Cambric and Jaconet Bombazines and Vipeaux; Cambric and Swiss Edg'g and Inserting; French Merino of every color; ladies' Silk and Merino Vest Corsetts; white Crape Shawls; among other styles. A great variety of ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Your attention is particularly called to his assortment of fancy delaines; ladies' and misses' white and col'd Silk Bonnets, Bishop Lawns and Irish Linens; good assortment ladies' Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters, among them a beautiful article of white Kid Slipper and Gaiter; bl'd and col'd French and American Cloths and Cassimeres; 1st Ready-Made Clothing; an assortment of Goods for negro wear, such as Kerseys and Blankets, Brogan Boots and Shoes; with all other goods usually kept in my line.

J. C. POE.

Sept. 14, 1853. 283m

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and opened, at their Old Stand, a very large and handsome Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every style and quality Ladies' Dress Goods. Also, all kinds of Goods for Gentlemen's wear; Fine Merinoes and the latest fashionable Dress Hats; Satin and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes, etc.

☞ We call particular attention to a splendid assortment of ☜

Ready-made Clothing,

Of the very best material and workmanship.

In short it is now to be found all goods suited to the season, at the very lowest market prices. All in want of Goods in our line will please give us a call.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 40tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter,
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

Fall and Winter Stock, 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however fastidious he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into CASH as soon as possible, in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 12, 1853. 27-tf

New Store & New Goods.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his acquaintances and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on the South side of the Market Square, next door to Mr. Draughon's corner, where he will be pleased at any time to see them.

His Stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also, a fine assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing,

And many other articles too tedious to mention.

HENRY N. MONROE.

Oct. 24, 1853. 39-3m

FRESH SUPPLY

Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs.

We are now receiving in addition to our Stock which we opened in April last, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, English and German Crucibles, Paul De Vers & Co's Vegetable Extracts for culinary purposes; Yeast Powders, Delmonico's and other brands; Lyon's Katharion; Barry's Tricopherous; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Witheral & Bro's White Lead; Burning Fluid and Pine Oil.

Also, Defiminon's celebrated Non-explosive Lamp, the light from which, in point of brilliancy and economy, is unequalled.

Buyers would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we will sell at a small advance on cost. Particular attention given to packing.

FOULKES & MACRAE,
Corner of Donaldson and Hay streets,
Next door west of H. & E. J. Lilly.

October, 28 1853. 40tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 25, 1853. 39tf

Fall and Winter Stock

For 1853.

THE subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods,** consisting in part of **Shawls,** Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for **Ladies, Gentlemen,** Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.

October 6, 1853. 33tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Fayetteville.

JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

Notice to Merchants.

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat Alice, Capt. Sam'l Beery, will commence her regular semi-weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who desire their goods with certainty and despatch will obtain them by shipping by her. Due notice of days and hours of departure from each place will be given. Goods consigned to J. R. Blossom, Agent, will be promptly and carefully forwarded, as usual.

August 1853 E&L 18tf

CHEAP GOODS.

I am now receiving a much larger stock of

Fancy Dry Goods,

than I have yet offered in Fayetteville, consisting of Dry Goods of every description, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing, which will be sold as low as any goods in the State.

I will be glad to have the ladies call and examine my stock.

W. F. MOORE.

Sept. 17, 1853 31-tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

Improvement in the Dental Art.

DR. ALLEN, of Cincinnati, has recently obtained a patent for a new method of inserting Artificial Teeth, by which many objections heretofore complained of are obviated. The discovery consists in the use of a mineral composition, by which the teeth and gums are fused in one entire mass, so firmly to the plate as to exclude the possibility of even the slightest moisture getting between them; adding strength, cleanliness, and a delicacy of finish with an appearance so perfectly like-like, that it seems scarcely possible to be improved.—The plates used in this method are Platina. As Platina possesses equal if not greater purity than fine gold, it will more effectually resist the actions of the secretions of the mouth than metals of less purity.

I have obtained an office right for the use of Dr. Allen's patent method of mounting Artificial Teeth. Also taken the agency for the sale of office rights in this State.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 27, 1853. 39tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hall's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [19-Y]

Headquarters, Maj. Gen'l's Office,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov'r 23, 1853.

THE several Colonels of the 14th Brigade North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to summon their Commissioned Officers to appear at their several places of Review, on Saturday the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing by ballot a Brigadier General of said Brigade, made vacant by the resignation of Brig. Gen. Jas. M. Winslow. The Commanding Officer of each Regiment is required to return to me a true list of the votes in ten days after the Election.

J. WINSLOW, Maj. Gen'l
2d Div. N. C. M.

A. J. O'HANLON, } Aids.
THOS. G. HALL, }

48-3t

Col. JAMES C. DAVIS, of Robeson, announces himself as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 14th Brigade North Carolina Militia. Election the 17th December. 48-3t

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets, The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

R. R. R.—No. 3.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

REGULATES TO A HEALTHY ACTION

All the Organs and Secretions of the Body,

Restores to Health and Strength,

THE DISEASED AND WORN OUT PARTS.

COMPLAINTS THAT RADWAY'S REGULATORS ENTIRELY CURE.

Costiveness,	Liver Complaint,
Indigestion,	Heart "
Dyspepsia,	Kidney, "
Dropsy,	Bladder, "
	Urethra, "

DIFFICULTY OF PASSING URINE.

Dizziness,	Inflammation of the Stomach,
Stupor.	Biliousness,

MELANCHOLY.

MALIGNANT DISORDERS,

Small Pox,	Measles,
Scarlet Fever,	Yellow Fever,
Bilious Pneumonia,	Typhoid Fever,

AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS.

Influenza,	Plurisy, Common Colds

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Irregularity,	Prolapsus Uteri,
Hysteria,	Womb Difficulties,
Whites,	Amenorrhea.

LOSS OF APPETITE.
Loss of Energy,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Strength,

R. R. REGULATORS

ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
Perfectly Tasteless,
Good at all times,
Never Sicken,
Never Gripe.

DOSES.

ONE TO THREE—REGULATES
FOUR TO SIX—PURGES.

One Regulator at Night, on going to bed, will ensure sound sleep, a Good Night's Rest, and a Healthy and Pleasant Discharge from the Bowels in the morning.

Radway's Regulators, Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, are sold by Druggists everywhere.

N. B—Persons troubled with Melancholy, Depression of Spirits, and every body who feels themselves ill used by the world without any just cause on their parts, should take a few doses of R. R. Regulators. More unhappiness is caused within us from the want of a healthy and regular action of our organs, than from any external cause. We promise all who take Radway's Regulators, a regular action, of the organs and a cheerful and happy disposition.

RADWAY & Co.,
182 Fulton street.

Agents:—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on Friday the 15th December, at his residence on Deep River, Public Auction, his stock of Blooded Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and a large quantity of Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a number of Beds and Mattresses all [illegible] Instruments, including a fine Cotton Gin, Horse Power, Crusher, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools, assortment, with a good many articles [illegible]

Look Out! Turpentine and Timber Wanted.

AT the same time and place will be sold [illegible] 5 four-horse and 4 two-horse Wagons, [illegible] new, having been made at my own shop, to suit Plank Road service. [illegible] tioned property can be seen on the day of sale, in good order, as a large lot will be exposed. All of the above property will be sold [illegible] things not mentioned, will be sold on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date. Purchasers required to give note with approved security. [illegible] will be continued from day to day until sold.

Chatham county, Nov. 5, 1853.

DEEP RIVER MERCHANT AND SAW MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this part of the State, offers for sale his Mills and Stock of Goods, together with the Building occupied by him as a Store. These Mills may be seen on the Deep River, about 2 miles above as the Roberts's Mills. Having just rebuilt the Mill for embracing some 12 Acres of Pine-woods land (4 acres of which are cleared) on the Plank Road will be sold with the Mills. A more full description is unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchase will probably wish to examine for themselves. Information respecting the property may be had by addressing either [illegible] Mr. R. E. [illegible] Evan's Mills P. O.

P. G. EVANS.

Nov. 10.

Valuable Land and Mills FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my [illegible] MILLS AND LAND for sale. There are [illegible] this property than are [illegible] 1st. The situation is [illegible] 2d. They are within 2 miles of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road, [illegible] which is a good market for [illegible] ample for Mills or Farming purposes. It is [illegible] tating, being made up of [illegible] plied with brick-yard, [illegible] the Cheraw market. [illegible] ber for lumber or turpentine, [illegible] in the tract of land attached [illegible] runs in half a mile of the Rail Road, [illegible] and nearly parallel with it for [illegible] There are 2 Corn Mills and [illegible] one Saw Mill and one Cotton Gin, all propelled by water, and in no instance is the water [illegible] time, with a good custom, and customers [illegible] by justice being done them. 5th. There about [illegible] acres of good Corn or Cotton land, [illegible] for Sheep or Cattle; and 11th. Comfortable [illegible] with nine rooms and all necessary outbuildings. The only motive I have in selling this valuable property is that I am engaged in a [illegible] will not admit my personal attention to it. Any one wishing to purchase can see me at the Mills, or address me at Shiraw, S. C. Terms will be made easy, with [illegible] sureties.

J. W. BURR

Nov. 3, 1853. 42*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1853.

William Allen and wife Ann and others, vs. Isham Dumas, Administrator of Zachariah Dumas, dec'd, and others.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Dumas, Zachariah Dumas, and Henry Dumas, heirs and distributees of B. L. Dumas, dec'd, who was a son of the aforesaid Zachariah Dumas, dec'd, William Dumas, Isham Dumas, Francis Anderson, and Benjamin Dumas, heirs and distributees of Obadiah Dumas, dec'd, sons of said Zachariah Dumas, dec'd, Isham A. Agee, Zachariah Agee, and Elizabeth Lucy, heirs and distributees of Sarah Agee, dec'd, who was a daughter of the said Zachariah Dumas, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the County of Richmond in the State of North Carolina, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this cause filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles C. Terry, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1853, and in the 78th year of American Independence.

C. C. TERRY, C. C.

50* Pr adv $5] P. G. E.

DRY GOODS, At Floral College.

McARN